

lock is seen in the large number of healthy juvenile trees in each of the areas studied. Reproduction is clearly vigorous, even in the southernmost Silliman Creek location. However, the hemlock here is never in the pure stands so typical of more northern locations but instead is interspersed with such other subalpine conifers as *Pinus contorta*, *P. monticola*, *P. balfouriana*, or *Abies magnifica*.

TABLE 1. SELECTED GROWTH FORM MEASUREMENTS OF
TSUGA MERTENSIANA FROM ITS SOUTHERNMOST EXTENSIONS

Location	Needle length (inches)	Cone length (inches)	Maximum diameter (inches)	Maximum height (feet)
Silliman Creek	.60-.75	1.8-2.0	35.0	80
Vidette Meadows	.25-.70	1.0-2.5	43.0	99
Sphinx Creek	.75-.80	1.8-2.2	28.4	80
Avalanche Creek	.30-.60	1.8-2.8	30.2	85
Kennedy Canyon	.30-.60	2.0-2.5	39.5	100
Horton Lake	.50-.70	2.4-3.2	28.5	62

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NOTES AND NEWS

HELEN M. GILKEY, 1886-1972.—Dr. Helen M. Gilkey, for many years a Professor and Curator of the Herbarium in the Department of Botany at Oregon State University, died recently at the age of 86. Dr. Gilkey moved to Corvallis in 1903, where she attended the university (then Oregon Agricultural College) and received her master's degree in 1911. In 1912, she entered the University of California, Berkeley, where she served as an illustrator for the departments of Botany and Physiology while working for her doctorate. She received the Ph.D. in 1915, submitting as her thesis a revision of the Tuberales of California, a work that was later published. Dr. Gilkey remained at Berkeley until 1918, when she moved back to Corvallis as an Assistant Professor and as Curator of the Herbarium. During her time at Corvallis, Dr. Gilkey continued as a world authority on the Tuberales and also authored or co-authored a number of books and articles on the flora of the Pacific Northwest, the most widely known being a Handbook of Northwest Flowering Plants, which went through several editions. She retired in 1951 and received the Distinguished Service Award of Oregon State University in 1969.